

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.SELECT MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.
ASTRINGENTS, DIARRHOEA & CHOLERA.
REMEDIES, &c.

DAKIN'S CHOLERA ELIXIR—A prolonged experience of this epidemic in India, its home and birth-place, has proved beyond all doubt the efficacy of this remedy, which combines in a concentrated form the medicinal agents which have proved most useful in arresting the rapid progress of this fatal malady, and in combating it when developed.

Full directions accompany each bottle. Per bottle, \$1.50 and \$3.
Cholera pills are made from an old, well-tried formula, and are most useful in the early stage of an attack. Per bottle, 50 cents.
Dakin's Chlorodyne is Sedative, Anodyne, and Anti-spasmodic. This reliable remedy has long been used throughout the East as a stand-by in Cholera and Diarrhoea. In bottles, 35, 75 cents, \$1.50 and \$2.75.

Dr. Rubin's Essence of Camphor—Valuable for simple Diarrhoea, and in the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera. Per bottle, 50 cents.
Fluid Extract of Indian Bark (Prepared from the nutritive fruit of the *Acacia Modiolus*). Of great service in Diarrhoea and Chronic Dysentery. Per bottle, \$1.
Dietetic Bait—A highly agreeable and nutritive diet, particularly recommended in derangement of the digestive organs, looseness, and irritation of the bowels.
This preparation has been in use in India for thirty years, and is there regarded as a specific in Diarrhoea and Dysentery. Per tin, \$1.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1890.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY
"SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.
Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
LITHIA WATER
SELTZER WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 25th of August, CHARLIE MEADOWS, aged 20 years.

At Shanghai, on the 28th August, JEANETTE HANNAH, the beloved daughter of Eric and Jessie Lindström, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1890.

THE GAMBLING-HOUSE BOOM.

We are continually being requested by respectable Chinese merchants and other leading residents to expose the "boom" in gambling-houses which has been going on throughout the colony for some time, and we contemplate doing so thoroughly at an early date. There is no doubt whatever that the ranks of these pests of the community have been greatly swelled of late; even the authorities admit that much. A representative of this paper asked one of the Inspectors of Police the other day why these low and notoriously known gaming houses were never raided nowadays? He answered that the local law, as at present interpreted, simply made fools of the Executive, as the

odds against a conviction being obtained before a magistrate were quite fifty to one. This had particularly been the case since November, 1889, when Mr. POLLOCK, who was then acting as police magistrate, delivered the following erudite judgment—of which the Legislative Council took not the least cognizance:—

"The sole question which I have to decide in this case is whether the defendants have been guilty under Ord. 9 of 1876 of either keeping a public gambling house, or haunting the same, or acting as masters of it. This case has been well-argued by Mr. Caldwell for the defence, and he frankly admitted that gambling was being carried on in the these rooms, but contended that gambling was not carried on in a public gambling-house, but in a private club consisting of some 21 persons. While I am discussing the question of gambling, I feel called upon to point out the strange difference between our local law and the statute law of England on the subject, the origin of which difference I have been unable to determine.

"The statute at present in force in Hongkong is Ord. IX of 1876, which, roughly speaking, re-enacts the provisions of one of the earliest Ordinances of the Colony, viz. Ord. XIV of 1844. The wording of this Ordinance appears to me, by the light of English law, to be peculiarly unfortunate, inasmuch as it practically enacts that playing at unlawful games is no offence at all, provided that it is carried on in any but a public gambling-house. The law of England on the subject is far more direct and sensible, and appears almost in its entirety, in the learned judgment of Justices Hawkins and Smith, in the case of *King v. Taylor*, which may be properly regarded as the leading case on the subject. Apart from the earlier statutes in the Common Law of England, which renders the keeper of a common gaming house liable to be indicted for a nuisance, the judgment refers to what I may describe as being the two main English statutes on the subject, neither of which have ever been adopted into our local laws. (Here follow several interesting precedents.)

"Looking at the propositions contained in the judgment referred to, I should find no difficulty in deciding this case if it were governed by English law, in holding that this house was kept by the two registered proprietors for the purpose of an unlawful game being played, and that the first defendant was assisting in conducting the business, so as to render all three of them liable to a heavy fine, under Section IV of 17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 38. Unfortunately that statute was not introduced into this Colony. Ord. IX of 1876 makes gambling an indictable offence only if it is carried on in a public place, and I am not satisfied on the evidence before me that this house can be properly described as such, inasmuch as I do not consider the evidence of the two informers worthy of credence. The question then arises, could the registered proprietors of the Club be indicted for a nuisance in common law as the keepers of a common gambling-house? I think they cannot be so indicted, notwithstanding that this house is, in my opinion, a common gaming-house, both within the definition laid down by Mr. Justice Hawkins and Mr. Justice Smith, because I am of opinion that Ord. IX of 1876, making public gambling an offence, and making no mention of common gaming-houses, must be taken as superseding, by implication, any Common Law or statute power of indicting keepers of common gaming-houses, stricter proofs being required in the former case than in the latter.

"I am therefore reluctantly compelled to hold that no offence has been committed in this case, and to discharge the defendants, but at the same time I venture to express a hope that it may be found possible at no distant date, to more closely assimilate the laws of Hongkong with those of England on the subject."

The judgment just quoted referred to a charge of public gambling brought against seven Chinese who were arrested while playing *fantan* in an establishment in Hollywood Road known as the Tung On Club. When the so-called Club was raided by the police there were about forty persons present, indulging in the favorite Chinese amusement of "bucking the tiger," the great majority of whom escaped by the roof and a convenient back-way which had been left unguarded.

It was admitted by Mr. CALDWELL for the defence that the prisoners were gambling, but he contended it was not public gambling, as the institution was a club in which members and visitors could gamble as much as they pleased. And the magistrate accepted this rendering of the law of Hongkong, and acquitted the accused, holding that the evidence was not conclusive that the house was a public place within the meaning of the ordinance. Now it so happens that Ordinance 9 of 1876, quoted by Mr. POLLOCK, does not contain a single word to justify his contention that gambling is only an indictable offence if "carried on in a public place"—the term "public place" is not once made use of in the ordinance. Section III says that "any person who shall keep any office, agency, or place for dealing in lotteries, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars," etc. Section IV lays it down that "any person who shall keep any house, room, or place, boat, vessel, or any place on land or water, for public playing or gambling, or shall permit any person to play within such house," etc. shall forfeit a sum not exceeding \$200; and the following section provides that any person who shall use, haunt, or be found within such house, etc., shall be liable to a fine of \$50. Of course everybody knows that public gambling can be and is very extensively carried on in private houses, and therefore the contention, as to the Tung On Club being a privileged institution was no defence in face of the evidence that public gaming at *fantan* was actually in full swing when the police entered the premises. It would be quite a new departure from custom for private clubs to admit visitors wholesale for the express purpose of playing *fantan* and other illegal games, but in this particular club the co-manager frankly admitted that gambling was allowed, and a percentage of five per cent. charged on all winnings for

the use of the club, that is of the shareholders. In our opinion it seems quite clear that Mr. POLLOCK's interpretation of sections IV and V of the Ordinance was erroneous, and that his decision ought to have been appealed against. However, at the present time gambling houses are as thick as mosquitoes all over the colony, and are causing wide-spread mischief, so that the police authorities should experience no difficulty in obtaining another legal judgment on the subject from the present magistrates; and if that goes against them, we shall at once agitate for an amended Ordinance.

TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKES IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, August 30th.
As a precautionary measure, a detachment of artillery has taken up a position in Melbourne. The city is in a state of complete darkness.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Austrian cruiser *Zrinyi* arrived at Woonung from a cruise up the Yangtze in the afternoon of the 29th ult.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the Company's steamer *Nizam* left Singapore for this port at 4.30 p.m. yesterday.

A SPECIAL *Gazette* was issued this afternoon by the Government, declaring Shanghai and Nagasaki to be cholera-infected places. We have some recollection of having heard the fact about a month ago.

THE China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Changsha*, Capt. Williams, which went ashore on Rattray Island, near Bowen on July 20th, on her last voyage from here to Sydney, succeeded in getting off without sustaining any damage.

We read that the British barque *Contest*, which arrived at Shanghai on August 16th from Fremantle, has been purchased by Mr. Nils Möller. The *Contest* is a composite barque of 485 tons register, and was built at Sunderland in 1867.

THE E. & A. steamship *Catterthun*, which arrived here this morning from Sydney, reports that the British ship *Volga*, from Newcastle, bound for Negapatnam, was wrecked in Torres Strait a few days previous to the *Catterthun*'s arrival at Thursday Island, and sank about two miles north of Goode Island lighthouse.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamship *Abyssinia* left Vancouver for this port, via Japan, on Friday afternoon, the 29th ult. The *ex Abyssinia* was delivered in New York on the 26th ult. The steamship *Straits of Belle Isle*, from Vancouver, arrived at Yokohama on the 1st inst.

THE Fochow *Echo* of August 30th says:—"The rain we have had during the week has relieved the anxiety of the farmers for their second rice-crops, which the heat experienced during the last fortnight had greatly affected, many dried up stalks being seen in the fields. We understand that a few days more of rain is absolutely necessary to save the crop from ruin."

A SLIGHTLY hysterical Sikh constable, who rushed up to the Central Station last night, beat in Hollywood Road at half-past seven o'clock last night, and in breathless accents reported "house on fire!" It is sadly to be regretted that the whole colony unnecessarily. It was merely a paper lantern, hung outside a gambling den, that caught fire and quickly burned itself out.

CONSIDERABLE excitement and concern has been caused at Chefoo, says our Shanghai morning contemporary, by the disappearance of Mr. S. Krips, the Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Wuhu, and registered owner of the Austrian steamer *Anshin Maru*. Mr. Krips was in ill-health and had gone to Chefoo for a change, but he could not be found on Sunday morning (August 24th) and the search during the day was without result. Latest advices state that Mr. Krips had left Chefoo in a junk, apparently bound for Korea.

A SYDNEY contemporary says that arrangements have been made by cable for a match between W. J. O'Connor, who was recently defeated in Sydney by Stansbury, and Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, for \$500 aside and the sculling championship of America. The race is to be rowed somewhere on the Pacific coast, and is to take place within a week of O'Connor's arrival in America from the Colonies. O'Connor states that Hanlan has evidently improved, but that he shall consider himself to have fallen off very much if Hanlan can beat him. Should Kemp ever visit America, O'Connor expresses himself ready to row him, and also as being willing to row the champion in London.

THE Yokohama *Box of Curious* says:—"The new Stock Exchange opened on the 9th inst., and was well attended by most of our leading capitalists, but not a single broker showed up. We can understand why the brokers do not endorse the movement, and it is simply for the reason that if the Exchange proves to be a success it is sure to make the price of all local shares. This does not interfere with their business at all, in fact gives them an opportunity to buy or sell at better prices than they can by seeking buyers or sellers. Those having shares to dispose of will naturally seek the Exchange, while buyers will attend the auction sales where at least a limited number of shares will show the asking price. Object as they may, the brokers are bound to come within the fold, or have the quotations of the Exchange explode their reported sales of shares at a price beyond the real market price. At the sale of the 12th instant, the attendance was small, and in the absence of representatives of particular stocks, offers to sell at a price below the market value, while they did not find buyers, yet made the quotation of the shares, which will stand as the price of the stock until better offers or transactions are made. The low figures caused holders to grow a little excited and anxious to buy, which they would have had an opportunity of doing if they had been present. If they show an indifference to their investments, they will find others willing to place a value on their shares different from holders' views. The Exchange has come to stay, simply for the reason that the number of local companies assumes a momentum in shares, and thus demand reliable quotations which the Exchange sales and Call List give at each session. The meetings have been changed to weekly sessions, and will take place every Tuesday at 11 a.m., thus giving a larger list of shares at each sale."

H.M.S. *Zinnit* and the U.S.S. *Monocacy* were at Chefoo on August 25th.

THE steamer *Glynis* went ashore at Pleasant Island, a few miles above Nanking, on the 27th ult., but got off without damage and proceeded on her voyage to Hankow.

THE following tea cargoes left Foochow from the 23rd to the 30th ult.:—
For London by S.S. *Orizaba* 234,567 lbs.
" Melbourne by S.S. *Taiyuan* 141,065 ..
" Sydney by .. 554,889 ..
" Adelaide by .. 11,952 ..
" Queensland ports by .. 26,352 ..
" New Zealand ports by .. 6,509 ..

THE coolies who went into the Supreme Court a year or two ago and lifted therefrom the clock, while the business of the court was in train, was a deuced cool "cuss," but the party who walked into the compound of Wellington Barracks at an early hour this morning, and with a hatchet tried to hack off about twenty feet of the copper lightning-conductor that was specially put in position to guide the electric current clear of the gunpowder magazine, fairly takes the bakery. He was caught by a punkah-coolie in the act, and brought up at the Police Court this morning before Mr. Robinson, who sent him into retirement for three months.

THE final conference between the steamship owners and the delegates to the International Conference of Seamen's Unions, was held in Sydney on Saturday morning, July 26th, and terminated unsatisfactorily. The employers informed the men that it would be a matter of impossibility to concede their requests, as at present they were running their boats at a loss. The men pointed out that they were not responsible for the suicidal competition between the rival companies, and that they were determined to enforce their revised rules, the principal feature in which is the introduction of the eight-hour system when in port. The serious results of this divergence of opinions, wholesale strikes in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane and Adelaide, and a collapse of all shipping business, have been notified to us by wire. How the struggle will end remains to be seen; but a crisis is no doubt fast approaching.

THE Police Court was the scene of a good deal of amusement this morning at the close of a case in which an old hawker tried to "fix" a young sailorman for taking his wine. The fifteen-year-old daughter of his (the hawker's) No. 2 wife. Mr. Robinson, before whom the case was brought on decided, to remand the affair until next Monday, the pretty little maiden meanwhile returning to her papa and mamma, while the precocious sailor—who admitted the charge, but denied that his fiancée was under age or unwilling—was let out under bail in one surety of a hundred dollars. As soon as the young vixen was made to understand this capital arrangement she screamed at the top of her voice and rushed up on the Bench, much to the amusement of the court, who, under the trying circumstances, kept remarkably cool and collected. He gave orders for the removal of the shoeless maiden, and then the fun started; twice she dodged the ushers successfully and got behind Mr. Robinson's chair, and it was not until assured that the Inspector in charge of the case would use his good offices to obtain the parents' consent to her marriage with her sweetheart that she could be induced to leave the Court, sobbing piteously, protesting her unbounded love for the sailor man, and her profound respect for the Bench.

THE Sydney *Morning Herald* of August 4th publishes the following regarding a once famous China clipper that will be well remembered by many old hands in this part of the world:—"For a ship of 20 years of age, the composite-built little ship *Cutty Sark* has a record as a sailor not eclipsed by any sailing vessel afloat. She can sail rings round quite half the ships of more recent build, and there are few steel or iron clippers capable of showing their heels to her. This time she is from London again, 75 days from the Lizard to Sydney, or 10 days from London Docks. Captain R. Woodgett says of the voyage:—"On May 14th we left the docks at 10 a.m. and proceeded to Gravesend. After taking on board 30 tons of powder, we left Gravesend at 6 p.m. and had variable winds down the English Channel, eventually taking our departure from the Lizard on May 19th. Moderate to fresh S.W. winds veering to west prevailed up to May 28th, when we got a N.E. breeze for a day or two. We got the true N.E. trades on May 31st, and lost them in 13 deg. North on June 5th. We then had the usual run of light airs and calms to the S.E. trades, which we caught in 2 deg. N. on June 14th, and crossed the Line the same day in 25 deg. W. We had southerly to easterly winds, which drove us to 48 deg. S. and 11 deg. W., and ended in hard E.N.E. gale and high confused sea. The prime meridian was crossed on July 3rd in 44 deg. S., and the Cape was passed on July 6th in 45 deg. S. The run from the Cape to the meridian of Cape Leuwin was accomplished in 15 days, the meridian being cut in 44 deg. S. on July 21st. Cape Otway was a beam at midnight on July 31st, so that it will be seen the *Cutty* came up the coast in steamboat time, the run from the Otway to Sydney Heads, being covered in about 40 hours, or an average of 148 knots right round the coast. Wilton's Promontory was passed at 10.30 p.m. on August 1st. Cabo at 2.15 a.m. August 2nd, at 3.30 p.m. passed Jervis Bay, and took the pilot on board off Sydney Heads at 10 p.m. on Saturday, anchoring at Watson's Bay at midnight. From the Otway to Sydney carried strong southerly and S.E. winds. Some fast sailing was done between the Cape of Good Hope and Australia: a total distance of 3,737 miles was covered in 13 days, an average of 287 miles per day, or 12 knots right through. On five days of this time the ship did 300 miles per day. The *Cutty Sark* brought up the back of Garden Island to land the powder she has on board. Captain Woodgett mentions that on July 10th, the Cape of Good Hope having been passed four days previously, he passed a barque steering east, about 1,000 miles in size. She was painted black, with a white or yellow ribbon and a white figurehead, a full poop, and a red-painted bottom. He hoisted signals, but no notice was taken, so surmised they did not want to be known, as the vessel was under very easy canvas; but when they saw the *Cutty* coming up they seemed to take heart and set a little more sail."

After the visitors were landed in this very unceremonious manner, they wended their way up to the summit, where the ceremony of laying the stone was performed. Prior to doing so, however, His Excellency personally inspected the temporary quarters of the overseer of works, Mr. Fraser, and the hundred labourers, amongst whom, *mirabile dictu*, since the beginning of the work in March last, not one case of sickness has occurred. Upon returning to the summit again His Excellency read a few moments under an awning, where the contractor, Mr. Teang Keng, stepped forward and presented the plans of the lighthouse. His Excellency then said:—"It affords me great pleasure and satisfaction to take part in the ceremony to perform which we are here to-day. The laying of the foundation stone of this lighthouse is indeed an important matter, for it will afford safety to the great and ever-increasing amount of shipping bound to this Eastern part of the world, in fog or in storm. We know that when this project was first seriously thought of several almost insuperable difficulties arose in connection with it, but it was so generally admitted that a lighthouse to the south of Hongkong would be desirable that wise counsels prevailed and the difficulties were at last overcome, and to-day we give the real commencement to a work that we all trust will be a boon to many. It is well known that His Excellency Governor des Vieux used every endeavour in order to bring the work to completion, but his exertions would have availed but little had he not obtained the co-operation of the Chinese Authorities. Therefore those who will derive benefit from this light hereafter will not only owe a debt of gratitude to Hongkong, but also to the Chinese who co-operated with them to carry the scheme to a successful issue. To Sir Robert Hart, the chief of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, also, as well as to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, who did all in their power to further Sir William des Vieux's wishes in this connection, a debt of gratitude is due. There is no doubt but that this work will be somewhat costly, the revised estimate being, I believe, \$750,000; and I earnestly hope and trust that this estimate will not be exceeded; of course a great deal depends on the weather. If

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice.)

A BUSTED CONTRACTOR.
Mr. Hastings applied, on behalf of Su Chee, for an adjudication order. He said that the debtor was in partnership with others in the Wing Hing Loong shop, 35 Hollywood-road. His schedule showed debts amounting to \$6,442, nearly all due from the partnership, and his assets included, debts of \$4,100—nearly all of which

were good—and \$100 worth of bricks and mortar. Probably the creditors would get 50 per cent.

There was no opposition, and the order was granted.

A BANKRUPT BROKER.

Mr. Reece, on behalf of a creditor, applied for the adjudication of Leung Po, a broker, as bankrupt. The debt amounted to \$176, and the act of bankruptcy was in the debtor "cutting his lucky" in July.

Order granted, with protection.

THE GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSE.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE.

It is now about two years since Governor Des Vieux, in response to the representations of the Chamber of Commerce, reopened negotiations with the Chinese Government, through His Majesty's Minister at Peking, for the concession of a barren rock situated at the southern extremity of a chain of islands which extend for a distance of 30 miles south of Green Island. Gap Rock is so-called owing to the fact of its being a large jagged rock about 300 yards in circumference, rising to 60 feet at its highest point above sea-level, and being divided into two distinct parts by conspicuous weather-worn gaps on its west and east sides. Immediately to the west of Gap Rock, and about two miles distant, is the Greater Ladrone Island, whereon an important fishing station is to be found, with a small harbour where the numerous fishing craft seek shelter when the weather is too boisterous for them to carry on their operations in safety.

Burien and apparently useless as the Gap Rock appears to have been for untold ages past, still, since the British occupation of Hongkong, it has possessed an importance which even the navigators of these early days estimated with considerable accuracy. Up to 1836 it was an inaccessible rock, useless in itself and in some respects a danger to navigation. When Great Britain took possession of this "island home," and even in earlier days, when the opium-laden clipper ships of the East India Company used to pay periodical visits to Whampoa, it has been of considerable importance from the fact that it is the first point, the landmark, which vessels "make" when coming to Hongkong from the South. Hitherto ships have been obliged to sight this little island in day-light or, if coming up to it at night, wait about in its vicinity until dawn rather than run the risk attendant upon entering the "inner track" without having sighted it. If, too, the rock happened to be enveloped in fog when a vessel arrived within five or six miles of it she had either to "heave to," or steer a circuitous deep sea course away clear of the islands and try to get in at our northern entrance. All this, of course, entails delay and additional expense. Quite recently a large mail steamer bound for Hongkong, lost nearly two days in dodging about Gap Rock, being unable to make out this important landmark owing to a dense fog. The great importance, therefore, of a lighthouse and fog horn at this point can well be understood, and the laying of the foundation stone of such a boon to those interested in shipping affords us an opportunity of important commercial interests at stake in this colony, was a subject more than usually of interest. This important ceremony was suitably completed by two o'clock yesterday afternoon by His Excellency the Administrator, Mr. Francis Flemming who left Murray Wharf shortly after 9 a.m. in the Government steamer *Fame*, Captain Allen, accompanied by a representative party of local officials. Among those present on board the *Fame* were Major-General Digby Barker and aide-de-camp; Commodore Church; the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Fielding Clarke; The Acting Attorney-General, Mr. E. J. Akeroyd; The Surveyor-General, Mr. S. Brown; Captain Ramsey, R.N. Harbour Master; Major-General Gordon, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police; Major Dempster, Acting Superintendent of Victoria Gail; Mr. McLeavy Brown, Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Customs at Kowloon; Captain Booth, of the Chinese Revenue cruiser *Fai Ho*; Mr. F. H. May, Private Secretary, and Lieut. Thorburn, A.D.C. to the Administrator; several prominent members of the Public Works Department, etc., etc.

The trip down to the Rock was done under 3 hours and half, the pleasure of the last two hours being somewhat marred by the unruly motion of the steamer as she ploughed into the head sea. On reaching her destination the *Fame* was made fast to a buoy on the east side of the island, so as to avoid the heavy rollers, to give the passengers a chance to land, which even on an exceptionally fine day, such as yesterday, is by no means a safe or pleasant business. First of all the Surveyor-General, accompanied by Mr. Mudie, the engineer in charge of the works, got into the landing boat, which was steered into a cove where a large chair suspended from a derrick received them, and they were hoisted, like a bale of pices goods, up about 30 feet and then swung in and lowered on a ledge of rock. In this undignified way His Excellency, the Administrator and the whole party were landed on the sterile rock which is to shortly become a beacon-light to navigators.

After the visitors were landed in this very unceremonious manner, they wended their way up to the summit, where the ceremony of laying the stone was performed. Prior to doing so, however, His Excellency personally inspected the temporary quarters of the overseer of works, Mr. Fraser, and the hundred labourers, amongst whom, *mirabile dictu*, since the beginning of the work in March last, not one case of sickness has occurred. Upon returning to the summit again His Excellency read a few moments under an awning, where the contractor, Mr. Teang Keng, stepped forward and presented the plans of the lighthouse. His Excellency then said:—"It affords me great pleasure and satisfaction to take part in the ceremony to perform which we are here to-day. The laying of the foundation stone of this lighthouse is indeed an important matter, for it will afford safety to the great and ever-increasing amount of shipping bound to this Eastern part of the world, in fog or in storm. We know that when this project was first seriously thought of several almost insuperable difficulties arose in connection with it, but it was so generally admitted that a lighthouse to the south of Hongkong would be desirable that wise counsels prevailed and the difficulties were at last overcome, and to-day we give the real commencement to a work that we all trust will be a boon to many. It is well known that His Excellency Governor des Vieux used every endeavour in order to bring the work to completion, but his exertions would have availed but little had he not obtained the co-operation of the Chinese Authorities. Therefore those who will derive benefit from this light hereafter will not only owe a debt of gratitude to Hongkong, but also to the Chinese who co-operated with them to carry the scheme to a successful issue. To Sir Robert Hart, the chief of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, also, as well as to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, who did all in their power to further Sir William des Vieux's wishes in this connection, a debt of gratitude is due. There is no doubt but that this work will be somewhat costly, the revised estimate being, I believe, \$750,000; and I earnestly hope and trust that this estimate will not be exceeded; of course a great deal depends on the weather. If

the weather is favourable the work will progress quickly and the expenses be less; if the weather is bad, then, there will be delay and consequent increase of expense. This lighthouse will be about 140 feet high above mean sea-level, and be visible from a distance of 21 miles. The more navigation increases, as it does every year, larger ships are made with greater speed, more valuable cargoes are carried round the world, greater numbers of passengers are carried and greater should be the securities for safety; and amongst these latter none are greater than those beacons which are erected in all parts of the world for the guidance of vessels through the boisterous and obscure waters found in every sea all the globe over. It is, I repeat, a very great pleasure to me to lay this foundation stone to-day, and I hope that before the end of next year, or early in the commencement of the following year, this great work—so long thought-of—will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. (Applause.)

The stone was then lowered into its place and declared by His Excellency to be well and truly laid, an announcement which was followed by three hearty cheers by the Europeans. There assembled, added to volleys of bombs and a fusillade of crackers which the Chinese workmen let off until the Administrator and party were again on board the *Fame*, the eleven knots in the direction of Hongkong, whilst the company were doing justice to an excellent tiffin. Shortly after six o'clock the party was landed at Murray Pier after a most enjoyable trip to the neighbouring Anglo-Chinese island, Gap Rock. We say Anglo-Chinese advisedly, for though it is virtually ceded to Great Britain still the Chinese Government remains in nominal possession, proof of which a small land tax will be paid to the Chinese Authorities annually. The cost of building the lighthouse will, we hear, be met by dues levied upon shipping entering this port, after which the tonnage dues are to be abolished. The Gap Rock light, or rather lantern, we may add, has been purchased from Messrs. Chance Bros. of Birmingham, who are, with the exception of a well-known Paris firm, the most successful makers of these complicated and most useful of all lanterns. The lighthouse is, we understand, to be supplemented with a powerful fog horn which will be a guide to vessels fog-bound—within a two miles radius of the rock—a most important and invaluable adjunct.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Catterthun*, Capt. J. W. B. Darke, R.N.R., from Sydney and ports of call, arrived in harbour early this morning. We are indebted for the subjoined items to our Colonial exchanges:—
LONDON, July 30th.
It is rumored that the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company and the other telegraph companies interested in the Australian service are considering the advisableness of laying a Pacific cable to Australia themselves.

A ukase has been issued by the Czar which forbids Protestant missionaries to exercise their calling in Russia under pain of expulsion across the frontier.

Prince Bismarck says that a bloody catclysm is impending in Germany in the near future, owing to the activity of the Socialists.

The Liberals of the Ayr-Burghs have cabled to Sir Thomas Milwraith, requesting him to allow himself to be nominated for the Ayr Burghs, Scotland, at the next election.

The Belgian Parliament has passed the bill embodying the convention recently concluded between the Belgian Government and the Congo Free State.

According to the convention Belgium was to advance £1,000,000 to the Congo State, and after ten years was to have the right to annex it. The King of the Belgians also became the sovereign rights over the Congo State to Belgium, provided the State was not annexed by the latter during his lifetime.

Speaking at a meeting of the Katharine Dock Company, C. M. Norwood, chairman of the dock companies, said that cardinals, archbishops, and other "busybodies" who had been leading public opinion concerning the London dockers' astray, ought to see that the men adhered to their part of the agreement.

BRISBANE, July 31st.
In reference to the cable stating that the Ayr Liberals had cabled to Sir Thomas Milwraith asking him to stand at the next election, Sir Thomas Milwraith received a cablegram from his brother yesterday asking him whether he would stand for Ayr, as requested by the Liberals. He cabled an answer declining to do so, as he had no intention of leaving Queensland. He had previously received a letter asking him to stand, but wrote declining.

LONDON, August 1st.
Mr. Norwood says that the Socialist epidemic in England is decreasing, and that there are indications that labour will soon be compelled to adopt a very different tone to that by which it is characterised at present.

The statue of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Secretary for Ireland in the second Gladstone Ministry, erected on the Thames Embankment, was unveiled to-day by Lord Cranbrook (Gathorne Hardy). He highly eulogised the Imperial character of Mr. Forster's patriotism in hoping to unite Greater Britain with the mother country so closely that the Irish empire would become a mighty instrument in the civilisation and progress of the world. Lord Knutsford (Secretary of State for the Colonies), Mr. Goschen (Chancellor of the Exchequer), the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, and Earl Granville

The Earl of Zetland declares that Ireland is virtually free from crime.

The first innings of the Australians in the match against the Lyric Club, closed for 154 runs. Burns made 21 and Charlton 13 not out. The Lyric then went to the wickets for the second time and made a splendid stand, putting together 278. Stoddart scored 42, Ulyett, 70 and O'Brien 87, including 17 boundary hits. Turner took two wickets for 64; Ferris, three for 88; Trumble, one for 28; Lyons, three for 29; and Trot, one for 32 runs.

August 2nd.

The match was concluded to-day, the Lyric Club winning by 96 runs. The Australians in their second innings scored 134. The wicket was fiery. Trot played a fine innings of 26 runs. Barrett carried out his bat for 61. The bowling of Mold was most deadly. He took nine wickets for 43 runs.

THE LYRIC CLUB.

First innings.....106
Second innings.....278

Total.....384

AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN.

First innings.....154
Second innings.....134

Total.....288

General Rivas, of the San Salvador army, who had been operating against Guatemala, suddenly turned traitor, and, with 2000 Indians, captured the barracks at San Salvador. Subsequently General Ezeta, the President of San Salvador, attacked and defeated General Rivas and the rebels.

General Ezeta has summoned a new Congress, and has declared himself in favour of the adherence to a policy of constitutional reforms.

August 2nd.

General Rivas escaped from custody, but was recaptured and shot. His corpse was exposed in a public place. Rivas had besieged the capital of San Salvador for 40 hours. One hundred troops were killed in the assault.

August 1st.

The latest advices from Buenos Ayres state that President Celman has issued a manifesto in which he attributes the revolution to the ambition of the local party in Buenos Ayres in wishing to impose upon itself the entire control of the Republic. He also expresses his thanks that his authority has been supported.

Rioting on a small scale have occurred in the provinces.

Portions of the railway have been destroyed, and troops have been despatched to the scene.

The two Chambers are sitting, and the formation of a cabinet of conciliation is probable.

The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres is 230.

August 2nd.

It is expected that President Celman's friends will compel him to resign in order to clear the situation.

The Argentine Republic is endeavouring to raise a loan on the British banks in Buenos Ayres.

August 3rd.

A good deal of excitement still prevails in Buenos Ayres, but order is maintained in the city. Dr. Coreneanu, the Post-master-General, has resigned.

August 2nd.

Mr. Windom, the United States Treasurer, has declined a proposal that the Treasury should purchase silver in minimum lots of 10,000 oz.

The Democratic Senators in the United States are moving amendments in Mackinley's Tariff Bill, reducing the import duties.

Mr. Windom, the United States Treasurer, has decided in favour of a proposal that the Treasury should purchase silver in minimum lots of 10,000 oz.

It is reported that Viscount and Lady Dunlop, the parties in the late divorce case, have become reconciled.

McCarthy, the Australian pugilist, and Toff Wall, of England, will box for the Pelican Club's purse in October.

A sum of £10 has been offered for seats at the fight between Slavin and McAffie, of San Francisco, for the purse of £1,000 offered by the Ormonde Club. An even thousand has been offered on Slavin.

The Armenian patriarchs have resigned. The Sultan of Turkey ignored the Armenian memorials, protesting against the weak action of the patriarchs.

The dock companies and the Dockers' Union are considering a scheme under which it is proposed that the union shall contract for the discharge of all ships.

Fourteen hundred colliers at Pont-y-pridd, in Wales, have struck work.

The directors of the railways in Wales have refused to discuss the proposal to employ only union men.

Two ladies, while bathing in the Niagara River, were suddenly drawn into the rapids and swept over the Falls.

Another nihilist plot against the life of the Czar of Russia has been discovered.

Two military officers who were implicated in the plot committed suicide.

Numerous arrests have been effected in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

There are indications that pressure is being brought to bear to compel Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to resign. The Czar is willing to accept Prince Waldemar of Denmark as ruler of Bulgaria.

The question will probably be settled at the approaching interview between the Emperor William and the Czar.

Alexandre Jacques, the French fasting man, who commenced a 42 days' fast at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, on June 21, has successfully accomplished the feat.

The Daily News publishes a telegram stating that extreme cruelties have been inflicted upon ordinary prisoners in Macedonia. The details are described as horrible. The prisoners were tortured by being bound and placed upon ant-hills.

The Sultan of Zanzibar, acting under British influence, has forbidden the sale or exchange of slaves, and has closed the slave depots. Slaves now in bondage are notified that they may purchase their freedom, and slavery will end with the death of the present slave owners. The Arab slave dealers have accepted the notification with composure.

The Speaker of the House of Commons rebuked Sir William Harcourt for accusing the Government of insolence towards the Scotch members. An exciting scene took place in the House.

LAUNCESTON, August 3rd.

Chris. Neilson yesterday easily defeated Henry Stevenson, the champion of Tasmania, in a sculling match at Devonport for £100 aside.

LONDON, August 3rd.

The Local Taxation Bill has been read the third time in the House of Commons.

The sculling race for the Searle Memorial Cup was rowed on the Thames, from Putney to Barnes, yesterday. There were nine competitors, and the event was rowed in haste. The

final heat was won by East, who defeated Corcoran and G. Perkins.

MELBOURNE, August 4th.

At the City Court to-day, the ring leaders of the disturbance in connection with yesterday's demonstration of the unemployed were dealt with on charges of insulting behaviour. Arthur Clayton was fined £5, or in default one month's imprisonment; John Mulhally, 40s, or 14 days; Thomas Green, £1, or seven days. Cornelius Donahoe was acquitted. The fines were paid in the smallest coins the partisans could collect.

BRISBANE, August 4th.

News has reached Cooktown that Mr. H. R. Jones, who is well known throughout the North, was found dead at the Laura with a bullet wound through his head. It is supposed that he was murdered by his black boy.

The Commissioner of Police has received the following wire from Senior-constable Kelly, of Clancurry:—"Mr. Hopkins, of Granada station, has wired to the police magistrate that John Rowe, a wild dog poisoner, has been murdered by blacks in broad daylight while skinning sheep. The murder was committed about 16 miles from Granada and 20 from Leichhardt diggings. Constable Hourigan and trackers are starting for the scene of the murder."

LONDON, August 4th.

Lord and Lady Dunlop and Mr. Wertheimer have dined together. Lady Dunlop is "staring" in Ireland. It is expected that she and her husband will make a tour in Cape Colony.

The reported Russian edicts against the Jews have been denied, but the old enmities have been rigorously enforced.

In the match Australia v. Kent, which is being played at Canterbury, in connection with the annual cricket carnival in that city, the Kentish team have lost three wickets for 72 runs in their first innings.

A terrible fire broke out on Mount Athos, a lofty mountain in European Turkey, at the extremity of the peninsula of Macedonia. Whole forests were devastated.

The fire spread to the monasteries of the Greek monks who inhabit the place, and their hermitages were destroyed.

Twenty monks and hermits are said to have perished in the flames.

The damage done is estimated at one million sterling.

The heat at Chicago is intense. Thirty deaths have occurred from sunstroke.

The Supreme Court at Canelown has ordered the winding up of the Cape Union Bank.

The French Senate has passed the Sagnat-Surtax Bill.

It is stated, in connection with the Revolution in the Argentine Republic, that a number of senators and deputies who support President Celman, assert that Major Palma, whom the President declared to be an informer, has been poisoned.

The Cabinet has decided in favour of a forced currency.

The financial crisis still continues.

The Treasury has suspended payment, but this has regard to the commercial community only.

It is reported in Paris that there is a dynamite mine on the railway between Reval and Narva, which is on the route the Emperor William of Germany purposed to take on his forthcoming visit to St. Petersburg.

The disputes which have occurred on the South Wales railways still continue. The railway men in the counties in the vicinity of South Wales are assisting the strikers.

August 10th.

The miners at Durham threaten to strike unless 7 hours is made a day's labour.

August 12th.

In consequence of the strike in Wales, provisions are at famine prices. Meat is 2s. per pound.

Later.

The strike in Wales continues, the railway directors having rejected the men's terms. Soldiers are in readiness in case of any serious outbreak.

A serious strike has taken place in New York, on the Central Railway.

SYDNEY, August 11th.

The Steamship Owners state that the demands stated by the wharf laborers would involve an expenditure of over £200,000 yearly.

The Seamen's Union will call out the men belonging to the Tasmanian Coy. on the arrival of their ships at Sydney.

A monster labor demonstration and procession will take place on Saturday.

AUCKLAND, August 11th.

The Railway Commissioners have definitely declined to accept the threatened strike by refusing to carry Whitecomb and Toombs' goods.

August 14th.

The Railway Commissioners have written a strong letter to the Maritime Council very positively declining to agree to their proposal not to carry Whitecomb and Toombs' goods.

LONDON, August 11th.

Emperor William of Germany received an enthusiastic reception in Heligoland.

40,000 persons marched in the streets of Brussels, and demanded universal suffrage.

Over a hundred Jewish families in Southern Russia are fleeing from the country, and bands of marauders are robbing and murdering them on the tramp.

The Berlin and Russian papers prophesy startling results from the visit of the Emperor William to England.

The Irish tenants are asking the Government to reduce the instalments payable under Lord Ashbourne's Act.

In consequence of the disturbances in Armenia, Turkey has fortified the high road between Kars and Erzeroum, and has called out the Anatolian reserves.

MELBOURNE, August 11th.

Mr. Dow, late Minister for Lands, was discharged in connection with the Premier Building Society prosecutions; the others have been called upon to show cause why they should not be committed for trial. The Cabinet have decided not to consider Dow's re-instatement in the Ministry till they see whether the other charges preferred will be gone on with.

August 14th.

Geddes, a member of the Melbourne City Council, has given himself up for embroiling the mayors belonging to the various societies with which he was connected.

The express train from Melbourne to Sydney had a narrow escape from being wrecked near Wagga Wagga early yesterday morning.

Jas. Mirams, Wm. Doherty, John Holden and John Hendrick have been committed for trial in connection with the Premier Building Society's case.

BRISBANE, August 14th.

The Brisbane District Council Labor Federation have pledged themselves to assist the Mercantile Marine Officers Association in their present demands. The Council have also agreed to grant assistance in the organisation of female labor.

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NEW GOODS

FOR EARLY AUTUMN.

In all Departments.

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Hongkong, 30th August, 1890.

MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that THE MARINE HOTEL is NOW OPEN.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well ventilated and well furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. The DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.

THE TABLE D'HÔTE will be supplied with the best market can provide.

THE BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.

WINE and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied.

The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1890.

SYDNEY, August 14th.

Walter Wilson, a farmer at Molong, was killed accidentally by the discharge of a gun while getting through a fence.

A match has been arranged between Kemp and O'Connor for the sculling championship and £500 a-side, to be rowed in America.

The shearers on Yallibro Station are out on strike.

The attempt to bring about a conference between the representatives of pastoralists and shearers has failed.

There has been no fresh development of any importance in connection with the shipping disputes.

A conference of the labor bodies immediately concerned in the shearers' strike was commenced yesterday.

ADELAIDE, August 14th.

The price of coal has advanced in Adelaide in consequence of the threatened shipping strike.

CHI-NAN FU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 11th, 1890.

The excellent leader that appeared in your columns some weeks since on the missionary troubles at this place represented the situation very well at that time. We understand, however, that the Americans are not to be left to themselves, but that the Home Government has taken up the matter, and that in all probability there will soon be vigorous action by the U.S. Ministers, and some desirable result be broken a great gap in the dilatory Chinese officials is a problem for every one of the Legislatures in these modern days of peace, to consider.

The Governor returned to the city yesterday, and is complaining of not feeling well. The two officials of the rank of Taoai in special charge of sections of the river have been degraded temporarily, while the status of the Governor is regarded as uncertain. There are rumours that the river has broken in other places in the northern embankment, but nothing definite can be learned here. For a while the report has prevailed that the river had broken a great gap in Shanai, as three years ago in Honan, but I imagine it is more the wish of the people in Shantung than the actual fact.

The last two weeks have been clear and hot, until two days since, when a slight rain occurred that has cooled the atmosphere.

The new Treasurer, Fu Jun, has returned from his visit to Peking to have audience with the Emperor. The new judge has not yet appeared.

The city is quiet. The country is suffering.

N. C. Daily News.

TIENSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

23rd August, 1890.

Some time ago, Li Hung-chang petitioned the Throne to remove the duty from all cereals in order that they might more easily reach the starving poor, of whom the numbers had been so largely increased by the late floods, and whose condition is such a frightful one, without home or food and in many instances bereft of their nearest and dearest friends. His Imperial Majesty, through the Tsung-li Yamen, has graciously sanctioned the Viceroy's request, and has ordered that money be distributed to the indigent people.

His Excellency has ordered that large quantities of rice, wheat, and millet, engage trustworthy officials to take charge of it, and see that it is sold under cost price to the poor, for even free of duty, the grain-dealers, if left to themselves, would be able to fix their own price, and by so doing prevent the poor buying cheap food, as happened during the famine of 1876-78, when the dealers made fortunes out of the starving poor.

The Technical College built by the Viceroy and Mr. Dethring outside the Settlements is to be devoted to the purposes of a Military College. This is in accordance with the proposal of the Viceroy himself.

The telegraph line between here and Shanghai is not restored yet; all messages to Europe continue to be forwarded via Khabkha. The telephone between here and Taku is also out of order and not working.—Shanghai Mercury.

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh—the others giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. "Scott's Emulsion" is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—Advt.

Intimations.

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JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1890.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

1st September, 1890.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Latitude	Longitude	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather	Sea	Wind
Whitlock	22° 15'	113° 30'	80.8	71	SE	3	C	...	...
Tokyo	35° 40'	139° 45'	80.8	71	SE	3	C	...	...
Shanghai	31° 10'	121° 20'	80.8	71	SE	3	C	...	...
Foochow	26° 10'	112° 10'	80.8	71	SE	3	C	...	...
Amoy	24° 10'	118° 10'	80.8	71	SE	3	C	...	...
Singapore	1° 10'	103° 40'	80.8	71	SE	3	C	...	...
Hongkong	22° 15'	113° 30'	80.8	71	SE	3	C	...	...
Victoria Peak	22° 15'	113° 30'	80.8	71	SE	3	C	...	...
Canton	23° 10'	113° 10'	80.8	71	SE	3	C	...	...
Hankow	36° 10'	114° 10'	80.8	71	SE	3	C	...	...
Yokohama	35° 40'	139° 45'	80.8	71	SE	3	C	...	...
Manila	14° 40'	121° 00'	80.8	71	SE	3	C	...	...

2nd September, 1890.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Baromet- ric pres- sure at level of sea	Wind direction and force	Temper- ture.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force	Weather.	Sea	Wind
Whitlock	29.97	71	81	SE	4	C	...	...	...
Tokyo	29.85	81	79	SE	4	C	...	...	...
Shanghai	29.85	81	79	SE	4	C	...	...	...
Foochow	29.85	81	79	SE	4	C	...	...	...
Amoy	29.85	81	79	SE	4	C	...	...	...
Singapore	29.85	81	79	SE	4	C	...	...	...
Hongkong	29.85	81	79	SE	4	C	...	...	...
Victoria Peak	29.85	81	79	SE	4	C	...	...	...
Canton	29.85	81	79	SE	4	C	...	...	...
Hankow	29.85	81	79	SE	4	C	...	...	...
Yokohama	29.85	81	79	SE	4	C	...	...	...
Manila	29.85	81	79	SE	4	C	...	...	...

